

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

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NO. 274.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.
March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863—Jy.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
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R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

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John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

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Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
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Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
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Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Porter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

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Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapce, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Barksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.
11th Dist.—J. S. Durr, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VAN WINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VAN WINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals and in the Federal courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VAN WINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863—by.

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THOS. J. BRYANT.

August 12, 1863—3m.

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Oct. 20, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

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WHOLESALE COLUMN!
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

IN

CINCINNATI.

Which we offer to Merchants at

LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

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FRENCH MERINOS,

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WOOLEN PLAIDS,

FRENCH REPS,

FRENCH REPS,

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COR. FIFTH AND VINE.

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS.

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,

MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,

MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,

NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,

RICH PLAID SHAWLS,

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

BRUNNEN SKIRTS,

WASHINGTON SKIRTS,

ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

BLEACHED

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT

WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P.,

Attawangan XX., Greene, White Rock,

Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-8

and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop,

8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask

Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

EMBROIDERIES,

AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of

EMBROIDERED

GOLLARS AND SETS,

MALTESE LACE COLLARS,

LACE SLEEVES,

LACE SETS,

EDGINGS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 25, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE
Liverpool and London Fire & Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized.....\$10,000,000 00
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund.....6,559,525 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand.....\$232,541 76
2. Real estate unincumbered.....130,000 00
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth.....685,400 00
4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission.....73,042 69
5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:
6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861.....46,000 00
7. All other securities.....49,333 23

Total assets of the Company.....\$1,222,027 68

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.....\$73,140 25
2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.....\$73,140 25
3. All other claims against the Company—none.....\$73,140 25

Total liabilities.....\$73,140 25

STATE OF NEW YORK,

City and County of New York.

Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth—per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Ch'm.

ALFRED PELL, Resident Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1863.

[L. S.] DAN. SEIXAS,

Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

Frankfort, March 21, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year written.

[L. S.] GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 102—Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 1, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of the actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 102—Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 1, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of the actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Monday Feb. 8, 1864.

Prayer by Rev. JOHN S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian Church.
The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

PRIVILEGED MOTION.

Mr. CLEVELAND moved that the vote respecting the bill to change the line between Barren and Monroe counties be reconsidered: motion entered.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. Tonn, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage by that House of several Senate bills, also that they had passed a number of bills and resolutions which originated in that House in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. COOK reported a number of Senate and House bills correctly enrolled, they having been signed by the SPEAKER of the House, the SPEAKER of the Senate affixed his signature to them, and they were delivered to the committee to be presented to the Governor for his approval and signature.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The unfinished report of the committee on Revised Statutes being a bill to amend chapter 6, of Revised Statutes, title "Bastardy" was taken up, ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. FISK—Revised Statutes—A bill to regulate the sale of patent medicines, in this Commonwealth.

Some discussion ensued upon this bill.
Mr. FISK moved that it be referred to a select committee of Messrs. DUNCAN, J. D. LANDRUM, CHILES, and GARDNER: carried.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10 1/2 O'CLOCK.

The Senate took up the bill in relation to the Board of Internal Improvement: placed in the orders of the day.

SECOND SPECIAL ORDER.

A joint resolution offered by Mr. CLEVELAND to appoint a committee to purchase a life-sized portrait of HENRY CLAY, to be placed in the Senate Chamber, was taken up as a special order.

[Appoints J. J. LANDRUM, WILLIAM H. GRAINGER and J. K. GOODLOE, and appropriates not exceeding \$1,000 to pay for the portrait.]

The names of Messrs. ROBINSON and BRISTOW were added to the committee.
Mr. ALEXANDER moved to strike out \$1,000 as the limit of cost of the portrait: adopted.

The other point of the resolution was amended by some verbal alterations.
The resolutions as amended were then adopted by yeas 28; nays 1.

ADJOURNING RESOLUTION.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. READ's resolution for an adjournment sine die, on the 15th instant was taken up.

Mr. PRALL offered a substitute that when the Legislature adjourned on the 15th instant, it will adjourn to meet again on the 1st day of January, 1865.

Mr. DUNCAN offered a substitute which was decided out of order.

Mr. PRALL's substitute was then adopted, in place of Mr. READ's resolution.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved to strike out of the substitute as adopted the words "January 1865."

Mr. MCHENRY moved that the "first Monday in December, 1864," be inserted.

Some discussion arose in relation to the best time to be fixed for the meeting next winter.

Senate refused to strike out January, 1865. The blank was filled with "the first Wednesday in January."

The hour of 12 o'clock as the hour to adjourn was stricken out and the hour not fixed definitely.

The resolution was then adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. GOODLOE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Revised Statutes enquire into the expediency and propriety of making provision for allowing Kentucky soldiers in the field; to vote for Presidential Electors, or any other election, and report on Wednesday morning at half-past ten o'clock by bill or otherwise.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

The bill to amend an act, entitled, "an act to establish an Institution for the Education of Idiots and Feeble-Minded Children" was taken up.

[Appropriates \$150 per annum instead of \$125 for support, clothing, &c., of each pupil, also appropriates \$15,000 to complete the building now under cover, furnishing heating apparatus, and to build necessary out buildings, fences, &c.]

Mr. BUSH addressed the Senate in explanation of the bill, and briefly urged its passage.

Mr. CLEVELAND moved to strike out the first section of the bill which increases the annual amount for each pupil to \$150 instead of \$125 as now fixed by law.

Mr. BUSH opposed the amendment briefly.

Mr. WHITAKER addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, and ably advocated the passage of the bill as reported by the committee.

Mr. MARSHALL briefly opposed the amendment and urged the passage of the bill.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was then passed by yeas 24, nays 3.

A REMONSTRANCE.

The Senator from Adair presented the remonstrance of a large number of the citizens of Clinton county, against any interference with the county organization, and remarked, that he trusted no steps looking to the disorganization of the noble, gallant little county of Clinton, would be inaugurated—she has stood like a wall of adamant between the surging billows of Secessionism and the more favored counties in the interior of Kentucky, her brave sons have won renown in almost every battle-field, from Wild Cat to Lookout Mountain; and whilst he was in favor of passing any Constitutional law, that would enable the citizens of that county to transact the necessary civil business of the county, he hoped that nothing further would be asked or attempted—there are now no measures before the Legislature, having in view the altering or changing the county in any way whatever.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received announcing the passage by that House of the Senate joint resolution

for the benefit of John Power and Elijah Patrick, and their disagreement to the Senate resolution to pay the salary of the Governor in coin.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Senate took up the House bill "to punish those who invite, harbor or conceal those who make war upon Kentucky" and the substitute offered by the Judiciary committee as a substitute for it.

The title of the substitute offered by the committee is "a bill to punish disloyal and treasonable practices."

Mr. ROBINSON offered an amendment to the substitute: adopted.

The substitute was then adopted in lieu of the House bill.

Mr. J. J. LANDRUM offered an amendment making the act go into effect 30 days after its passage: adopted.

The bill was then passed; by yeas 26; nays 2.

The Senate took up the "bill to regulate the fees of circuit court clerks," and the bill "to increase the fees of county clerks," and the substitute offered for both of these bills by the Judiciary committee, the title of which is "a bill to regulate the fees of circuit and county court clerks." Before action on the bill.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was, on motion of Mr. GROVER, granted to Mr. WORTHINGTON, his family being sick.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. GOODLOE moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill from the House in relation to tolls on school children: motion entered.

And then the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 8, 1864.

Prayer by the Rev. S. L. ROBERTSON, of the M. E. Church.

The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

A PETITION.

Was presented by Mr. BAILEY, and appropriately referred.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. CHANDLER—Internal Improvement—Senate bill, an act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company: passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Springfield, and Maxville, and Willisburg turnpike company: passed.

Same—Senate bill, benefit of the Hustonville and Bradfordsville turnpike company: passed.

Same—Senate bill, to amend the charter of Louisville and Frankfort, Lexington and Frankfort Railroad company: passed.

Same—Senate bill, to regulate the management of the Madison Fork, of the Wilderness turnpike road: passed.

Mr. RAPIER—same committee—Senate bill, benefit of the Paris and Townsend turnpike company: passed.

Same—Senate bill, to amend an act to incorporate the Flemingsburg and Poplar Plains turnpike road company: passed.

Same—Senate bill, to incorporate the Caseyville, Providence and Madisonville turnpike company: passed.

Mr. CHANDLER—same committee—To establish a road law for Boyd county: passed.

Same—Reviving and amending an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Louisville and Newport branch railroad company: passed.

Mr. WEIR—Education—Bill to legalize the proceedings of the trustees of East Mayfield, in relation to common schools in said town: passed.

Same—Benefit of common schools in district No. 12, in Pendleton county: passed.

Same—To continue in force the several acts requiring certain officers and teachers in this Commonwealth to take an oath of office: passed.

Same—Benefit of Mt. Sterling Male Academy: passed.

Same—Benefit of school district No. 1, in Taylor county: passed.

Same—Benefit of school district No. 23, in Letcher county, and district No. 3, in Harlan county: passed.

Mr. HAWKINS—Military Affairs—To settle the accounts of colonels and other persons of volunteer regiments: passed.

Same—To define further the duties of the Quarter Master General: special order for Wednesday at 10 1/2 o'clock.

Mr. DULIN—same committee—Resolution in reference to the 10th 14th and 15th Ky. Volunteers: adopted.

Mr. WARD—same committee—Benefit of certain citizens, soldiers, of Harrison county: passed by yeas 79; nays 0.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE—Claims—A resolution for the benefit of John Power and Elijah Patrick.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE moved to strike out the mileage and per diem of Patrick: rejected.

Mr. SPARKS moved to strike out mileage: rejected.

The resolutions were then adopted: yeas 59; nays 22.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act to establish a War Claim Agency, in the city of Washington.

Several amendments were offered and adopted. [Being so lengthy we were unable to get them.]

Considerable discussion ensued in which Messrs. ALF. ALLEN, WARD, R. J. BROWNE, DULIN, BRAMLETTE, HANSON, SPARKS, SANDIDGE, THOMPSON, and E. H. SMITH took part.

Mr. DULIN moved to strike out \$200 and insert \$60: rejected.

And then the House adjourned.

The committee on Claims is now preparing the general appropriation bill. All persons having claims against the State, will present them to that committee immediately.

R. J. BROWNE,

Chairman of Committee on Claims.

Feb. 2, 1864.

COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Crawford's ex'r v Thompson et al, Scott; reversed.

Harlan v Lamsden et al, Hickman; reversed.

T. ORDERS.

Brown v Beazly & Hudson, Garrard; rehearing granted in appeal No. 2.

Stone v McConnell et al, Woodford; response to petition for rehearing delivered, and overruled the petition for rehearing.

Gov. H. R. Gamble, Provisional Executive of Missouri, died, at his residence in St. Louis, on the 30th ultimo. He was in his sixth-sixth year.

The Portland Press recommends that pork be made the standard of value now that gold has become a myth. A capital representative of the ready rhinoceros.

The Richmond, Virginia, Examiner states that, sixty Union prisoners, escaped from the rebel prison, at Danville, on the night of the 28th January.

Beautiful was the reply of a venerable man to the question whether he was still in the land of the living: "No but I am almost there."

Mr. Neggs, speaking of a blind woodsawyer, says: "While none ever saw him see thousands have seen him saw."

The War Department has issued a circular letter to the Governors of the loyal States, informing them that all men enlisted in the Regular Army since September 3, 1862, will be credited on the quota of the State from which they were enlisted. A list of all men enlisted in the regular army by recruiting officers under their command, from September 3d, 1862, to January, 1864, giving the names of the men, and, whenever they can, the district in which they were enlisted, has been forwarded to several State capitals. Hereafter tri-monthly reports of men enlisted will be forwarded to State authorities, such reports to commence from January 1, 1864.

The rebel news from Texas is that the Indians, armed and equipped by the Federals, had made a raid into Cook county, in which twelve or fifteen persons were killed. Also, that \$15,000,000 of Confederate money, which had run the blockade from some Northern port, and was in transit to Texas, had been attached by the English house of Milman & Co., at Matamoros. The weather about the first of January was the coldest ever known. The rebel troops are certain they can whip the "Yanks" two to one!

The Richmond, Virginia, Examiner, of the 30th, gives rebel advices from Jackson, Mississippi, reporting the Federal army in force along the Big Black. Sherman and staff with three or four regiments, are reported to have passed the Yazoo river at Mechanicsburg, where they met the 2d Texas regiment, which fell back. Heavy demonstrations are being made toward Ponchatoula; the Federals said to number 10,000, are advancing from the coast below.

The rebel dispatches from Tennessee say Longstreet had moved his headquarters to Morristown, where he had been joined by Buckner. This is a about thirty-five miles East of Knoxville on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The defeat of the rebels near Sevierville, by Gen. Sturgis, as reported by Gen. Foster, is admitted, and they concede the loss of two guns and two hundred killed, wounded and missing.

Steamboats burned at Louisville. On the evening of the 3d instant, the steamboat D. G. Taylor, lying at the city wharf, foot of Third street, Louisville, was discovered to be on fire. The fire spread very rapidly, and the boat and its cargo—Government Commissary stores, to be delivered at Nashville—were soon destroyed, together with some \$9,000 in money and drafts; and two of the deck hands were burnt to death. The Government property on board the Taylor was worth over \$100,000.

While the Taylor was burning some scoundrel cut the cable which moored the tow-boat R. E. Lee to the wharf above, and she floated down against the Taylor, and was also consumed. Her Captain and First Engineer were drowned in the river, into which they leaped to save themselves, the others on board escaped.

During Friday facts were elicited, which caused Gen. Ammen to suspect that the Taylor had been destroyed by incendiaries in the employ of rebels, and he caused the arrest of several of her officers and men, and their confinement in the Military prison. He also issued an order offering \$5,000 reward for any information which would lead to the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.

Another Endorsement.

At the regular meeting of the City Council of Covington, on Thursday night, February 4th, the subjoined resolutions were offered by Mr. J. H. Condell, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, our Representative, in Congress, Hon. Green Clay Smith, has been traduced and his honor and integrity impeached, the object, evidently being to bring him into reproach and contempt before Congress and the nation. Therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of Covington, That we repudiate and condemn all such indignities offered to him, and do hereby publicly express our admiration for the uncompromising and dignified stand he has taken in refuting the vile slanders brought against him, and placing his constituents in their true patriotic character before Congress and the world.

Resolved, That we do hereby indorse and approve all the acts of our Representative, Hon. Green Clay Smith, and that his course in voting for Hon. Schuyler Colfax for Speaker meets our fullest approbation.

Resolved, That we look on the accusation of certain members of Congress, charging our Representative with violating pledges and misrepresenting his constituents, as palpably false and unfounded, and we hereby assert that his course in Congress thus far meets the approval and represents the sentiments of the truly loyal people of this district.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to forward to our Representative, Hon. Green Clay Smith, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PREPARATION OF WILD CEDRON, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian braves defied the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA, and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing of the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whiskey, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS.

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS.

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

And in FEVER AND AGUE.

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY,

FRANKFORT, JANUARY 1, 1864.

FROM this date CASH will be required at the gate, before the article is delivered, for every species of work done at this institution.

H. I. TODD.

Jan. 6, 1864-1f.

Administrator's Notice.

THOSE who are indebted to the estate of Dr. John G. Price, deceased, by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward and pay up by the TENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

R. E. COLLINS Administrator.

January 16, 1864.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.

THE Thirty-First semi-annual Session of this School will commence on Monday, January 25th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION:

Board, including washing, fuel, and lights, \$30 00

Tuition in primary branch, where all are received, 10 00

Tuition in common English branches, 15 00

Tuition in higher English branches, 20 00

Music, Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.

No deduction made for voluntary absence. For further information address the Principal.

Jan. 11, 1864-2m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

OF A SPLENDID

SCOTT COUNTY FARM,

Negroes, Stock, &c.

By virtue of a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court, rendered at the May term, 1863, in the case of E. B. BROWN, Plaintiff, vs. W. W. WARD, Defendant, I will, as Commissioner of said Court, sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday, February 18, 1864, the farm on which Mr. Ward resides, situated in the county of Scott, one mile and a half from Georgetown on the turnpike road to Frankfort, containing

520 ACRES

Of first-rate land. This is one of the finest bodies of land in Kentucky, and is in the highest state of cultivation. It is well watered and well timbered for all purposes.

The improvements are of the finest and most costly character, with one of the finest Dwelling Houses in Kentucky, together with every other building necessary for convenience and comfort. Taking this farm altogether, location, soil, improvement, it is not surpassed, if equaled, by any farm in Kentucky.

I will also sell at the same time a number of LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, &c. Also, all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

on the place, consisting of Stock of all kinds, viz: 10 Brood Mares, two of which are blooded.

A lot of two year old, Yearlings, and Suckling Colts, by the celebrated Northern Trotting Stallion, Flying Cloud.

4 Mule Colts.

15 Head of Cattle.

12 Calves.

7 fine Southdown Sheep, &c.

House and Kitchen Furniture

of the finest description, and various other articles not necessary to enumerate.

TERMS OF SALE.—For the land, one third will be required in hand; the balance in one and two years equal payments.

For

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864.

The Governor's Mansion will be open for the reception of visitors every Monday evening during the session of the Legislature, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

THE FANCY DRESS HOP.—We are requested to state, that at the Grand Fancy Dress Hop, at the Capital Hotel, on Thursday night next, persons may appear dressed in fancy or plain costumes, as may seem unto them good,—that being left entirely to the choice of the parties themselves.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the Quartermaster General of Kentucky, inviting proposals for one hundred Cavalry Horses, for the use of the State.

Well! What of It!

The Louisville Journal of yesterday, quotes our article defending Hon. G. C. Smith from the aspersions cast upon him for his vote for Mr. Colfax, and attempts, by applying epithets and ridicule, to controvert the position we assume as fully justifying Mr. Clay. It is not necessary for us to-day to say more in Mr. Smith's defence. His constituents have taken the matter in hand, and are endorsing his course, in a manner which, while gratifying to Mr. Smith, must be a withering rebuke to his defamers.

The epithet of "apostate," falls with no significance upon us. But we wonder that the Journal uses it. In no way, shape or form have we given aid and comfort to the rebellion. On that proposition,

"Let the galled jades wince,
Our withers are unringed."

It would be well for some of our abusers to have skirts as clear of apostasy as ours.

The Journal endeavors to be quite facetious about the size, circulation, etc., of the Commonwealth. Well, had we fawned and cringed upon the "powers that be," and begged as hard as the poorest of mendicants of the loyal people for support; and had we received from the Government alone one-third the patronage which the Journal has received by its persistent appeals, the Commonwealth would have been able to have had a better corps of loyal Editors, and to issue a paper as large or larger than the Journal. Or were the Journal's columns stripped of its abuse and misrepresentations of the Administration, and of the unjust criticisms on the conduct of our army officers, and the Government advertisements, the residue of its matter could be compressed into dimensions much smaller than the Commonwealth.

Had the Commonwealth been the recipient of one-third the patronage the Government has lavished upon the Journal to keep it in existence, or to prevent its acceptance of the much talked of quarter of million which it said the rebels offered for the Journal, it would not be found obnoxious to the charge of imitating the conduct of the viper to the hand that had restored it to life.

On the 4th the Federal forces overtook the rebels under Early at Moorefield, Virginia, and after six hours hard fighting drove him out of the place.

There are conflicting statements from New Bern, North Carolina, one telegram states that the place was in the hands of the rebels; a later one, that the rebel expedition against the place was a failure.

The Louisville Journal, before it speaks of other people's apostasy from Unionism, had better purge itself from the suspicion that often its leading articles are written in behalf of the rebels—vide its leading articles of Friday and Saturday, and the first article on the second page, Monday. Such articles are calculated, if not intended, to embarrass the Government and our military authorities, and to aid the traitors.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter hopes the present Legislature will promptly pass the resolutions of Mr. Allen, re-endorse Mr. Wolfe's resolutions of last winter. We have the hope the Legislature will do no such thing; that the resolutions will be quietly consigned to the table, to sleep the sleep that knows no awakening; or, that if pressed upon the Legislature, that a substitute will be adopted, declaring that the Legislature and people of Kentucky will offer no facious opposition to the further vigorous prosecution of the great object of every loyal man—the prompt suppression of the rebellion.

There was a statement made editorially in the Louisville Journal, the other day, that the rebel army before Gen. G. H. Thomas, had disappeared, and was not to be found; and many ominous predictions and fears were expressed. Well, telegrams from Chattanooga to the 7th, state that the position of the enemy is not materially changed; that they occupy Dalton, Tunnel Hill, &c. But the article of the Journal effected its object: created distrust and uneasiness in the minds of loyal people, and advanced the price of gold!

We anticipated, when we defended Gen. Smith from the ruthless attack made upon him by the Journal and other papers of the same stripe—the Vallandighamers of Kentucky,—that we should be denounced as abolitionists. This sort of denunciation from one who has apostatized from the principles of his fathers, and who has been given a position in Kentucky, by being associated in the Journal as one of its Editors, does not disturb our equanimity. Native of a slave State, and owning slaves, such slanders fall harmless at our feet. Small as the Commonwealth may be in the estimation of the great man who founded the Journal, he will find that we fear him not, and that, before the people of Kentucky are done with him, he will wish he had not attempted to overshadow the Commonwealth with his colossal stride, and was in Canada, whence it is reported he emanated.

Federal Relations.—Abuse of President Lincoln.

"We are gratified to observe that Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Federal Affairs in the lower branch of the Legislature, has made a report upon the various resolutions in reference to national affairs to that committee referred, the substance of which is the re-affirmation of the resolutions of the last Legislature, which repudiate and denounce the policy of the Administration in the conduct of the War," &c.

The foregoing is from an article in the Lexington Observer and Reporter, of the 6th instant, in which there is much causeless abuse and denunciation of the Administration, and loud calls upon the Legislature to pass the resolutions reported by Mr. Alfred Allen.

After having surrendered the flag of the Union party of Kentucky, as it did last summer, by withdrawing the State ticket from its masthead before the election, the Observer and Reporter is doubtless exceedingly gratified at any and everything that even remotely endorses its abuse of Mr. Lincoln; and it becomes it, therefore, to invite and solicit such endorsements of its course. And the members of the present Legislature may heed its appeals, as they are by the Louisville Journal,—and re-endorse the resolutions adopted by the last Legislature. But what if they do? They are not the people; and the members of the present Legislature, who are most anxious for the passage of Mr. Allen's resolutions, may find themselves, like very many of those of the last Legislature most clamorous for the adoption of the resolutions re-endorsed by Mr. Allen,—repudiated by the people. Indeed, we are firmly convinced that such will be the fact: for it is our decided opinion now, as it was then, that if those resolutions were submitted to a vote of the people of Kentucky, a very large majority would repudiate and reject much that they contain. The Legislature is far behind the people of the State. The people are not looking to, or relying upon, legislative "Resolves" to protect their Government from overthrow, and themselves from rebel invasions and guerrilla raids. They have had enough of such paper pellets. They look to, and place their reliance upon, those who do not merely "resolve," but perform—the army of the United States, of which the President is Commander-in-Chief. Upon that army, and those who control it, they know they can alone rely for protection of their lives and property, and the maintenance and preservation of the Government our Fathers founded.

Here their reliance has heretofore been placed, and not placed in vain, as is patent to every citizen. But for the army of the United States, and the action of the President, Kentucky would have been arrayed upon the side of the rebellion by Magoffin and his neutrality system—a system which was to debar Kentucky from maintaining her rightful allegiance to the Federal Government, while the traitors took possession of her soil. The people know this; they are not mentally blind; and no preaching of demagogues can prevent them from contrasting Kentucky to-day—resting comparatively in peace and enjoying unusual and unbounded prosperity in all portions, except some of the border counties, which are suffering from the raids of guerrillas—with desolated Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia. Had it not been for the support and aid given to the Union men of Kentucky by Mr. Lincoln, as President and Commander-in-Chief of the army, the traitors would have succeeded, and Kentucky, like Virginia, been the battle-field, where contending and belligerent armies would have met, and from the Ohio river to the Tennessee line would have existed one vast scene of desolation and ruin; towns and cities destroyed; farms devastated; families broken up; homes desecrated; people starving; negroes, stock, and property of all kinds carried off or destroyed; and cursed with a currency not worth one cent to the dollar.

But what is the contrast, under Mr. Lincoln's protection, that rejoices our hearts? With the exception of those portions of the State exposed to rebel raids, prosperity reigns; cities and towns are enlarging; homes are being embellished; provisions are abundant; farmers are coining money, and labor is receiving a just and certain recompense; and a national currency is circulating upon a credit unimpeached and unimpeachable, mangle all the efforts of the rebels and rebel sympathizers to depreciate it.

Knowing all this—experiencing all these benefits from the course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration toward Kentucky, who can doubt that the people of the State would, if opportunity were offered them, repudiate with just indignation the abuse and false accusations contained in the resolutions reported last winter by Mr. Nat. Wolfe,—the defeated candidate for Congress, who glibly charged all who did not agree with him and his peculiar friends, with being as radicals? Or, that they will fail to repudiate those of this Legislature who may re-endorse them? And in view of the prosperity we are enjoying—due solely and alone from the Federal protection and support against traitorous machinations and rebel arms—is it not the duty of every citizen to cut loose from the aspirants for power and place that are hoping to rise upon their abuse of the main cause, under God, of our peace and prosperity. Should not all unite heartily, with that band of patriots from whose wise course and firm courage has accrued so much to our good, and "praise the bridge that has safely brought us over" so much danger.

We are not to be understood, as endorsing all that Mr. Lincoln's Administration has done. But, we cannot refrain from rendering him just praise for the protection he has given to Kentucky: nor from denouncing the indiscriminate abuse which is heaped upon him by those who are the recipients of the benefits of the Administration. We

feel grateful to the President, and are rejoiced to know that thousands of the Union men of Kentucky feel deeply grateful to him, for his continued good will to our State regardless of denunciatory resolutions by legislative bodies and newspaper squibs. In their own good time the people will have something to say upon this subject; and when they do speak, it will be in a voice that will be the death-knell to all political denunciations,—that will lay upon the shelf of private life—"unwept and unremembered"—many who are endeavoring to galvanize their political lives again into vitality by carping at, and denouncing every one as "radical," who has the frankness to acknowledge, that to the President is due the gratitude of Kentucky.

REMINISCENCE.—The question of re-endorsement, by the present Legislature, the resolutions from the committee on Federal Relations of the last Legislature, recalls a scene which much amused us at the time. The resolutions had passed the House, and the Senate had struck out the eleventh of the series, and returned them to the House, thus amended; and the House refused to concur. Afterwards Mr. McFarland moved to reconsider the vote refusing to concur. Two of the most distinguished gentlemen who advocated the passage of the resolutions, addressed the House against the re-consideration, in the most earnest manner. The first one spoke of the resolutions "as a galaxy of diadems, and the brightest gem of the whole galaxy was that eleventh resolution which had been so ruthlessly stricken out by the Senate!" The other gentleman, in commenting upon the conduct of the Senate, remarked that "that body has stricken out the only resolution that had given vitality to the balance of them; for in truth," said he, "Mr. Speaker, when you have stricken out the eleventh resolution, there is nothing left but abstractions and generalities!"

We confess that we pretty much coincided with the last speaker: for the eleventh resolution, in our humble judgment, if it had been carried into effect, would have developed neither more nor less than a scheme to embroil the Government with another section of the country, and take another slice off the Union; or, in the language of some wags of that day, "to leave the North out in the cold." The eleventh resolution was initiating the convocation in Convention of all the States interested in the free navigation of the Mississippi river, that measures might be adopted to ensure that object. And the people of the State owe a debt of gratitude to the Senate, for squelching the embryo, treasonable project.

Colt's Pistol Manufacturing, at Hartford, Connecticut, was destroyed by fire, on the 5th. Loss about \$500,000; and over nine hundred persons turned out of employment. Several lives were lost.

The news from Knoxville is not very hopeful, if credence were put in the telegrams. We have confidence that matters are not as bad as represented. Gen. Foster is not fit for a Department commander; although a most excellent and brave field officer. Gen. Schofield, in all probability is now there, and we have faith that he will bring all things to order, and teach the rebels that he is competent to fill any post the Government may assign him.

HOPE THE PETITION WILL BE GRANTED.—We learn that the citizens of Frankfort are very generally signing a petition to the President and Directors of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, requesting them to lay a floor in their Bridge across the Kentucky river, at this place, so as to enable farmers, marketers, and others to bring their wood, marketing and products generally to market. It would be a great advantage not only to the people of the city, but to the people in the lower section of the county, and we hope the request will be speedily complied with.

There are two classes, of politicians who are very free in denunciation of those who do not agree with them, and glibly style their opponents, "radicals" and "copperheads." Both these classes are affected with "negro-on-the-brain." One will not have the Government without the negro; the other will not have it with him. It would appear that with both the negro was all in all; that the world only exists to furnish the negro as a subject for dispute, and a platform for political demagogues.

We belong to, and act with, neither of these parties. They are the extremes; and while professing to differ, their acts tend to the same object. We believe this Government is the white man's Government; that it was created for the white man; and should alone be administered for the white man. And we are for the Government, negro, or no negro. In crushing the rebellion, if the institution of negro slavery is wiped out, the blame rests alone upon the rebels who instigated the insurrection, and precipitated the country into civil war. If it is saved from the rebellion, as a brand from the fire, there will be no thanks due to the rebels, or their sympathizers. The insurrection has freed more negroes than the Abolitionists could have done in two hundred years.

Let the conservatives,—the true Union men, stand aloof from acting with either of these parties. Let them stand firm and maintain the Government, and crush the rebellion, and preserve the Government and its institutions and privileges for the white man for all time.

"I am astonished my dear young lady, at your sentiments, you make me start." "Well, sir, I have been wanting you to start for the last hour."

Extension of Bounties.

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, LEXINGTON, JANUARY 20, 1864.
The time for paying bounties of three hundred dollars (\$300) for New Recruits and four hundred dollars (\$400) for Veteran Recruits, has been extended to MARCH 1ST, 1864.
THOS. H. MOORE,
Capt. and Prov. Mar. Td. Dis. Ky.
Feb. 1, 1864-1m.

GRAND HOP AT CAPITAL HOTEL.
At the request of many members of the General Assembly, there will be a Grand Hop at the Capital Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING, THE 11TH OF FEBRUARY, 1864.

MANAGERS.
HARRISON TAYLOR, T. W. OWING, H. C. McLEOD, S. B. DeHAVEN, W. W. GARDNER, A. L. ALLEN, J. C. SAYERS, J. J. LANDRUM, J. H. BOYER.
Cards of Admission, Three Dollars.
Frankfort, Feb. 6, 1864-td.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GEN'L FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 8, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 2 o'clock, P. M., ON MONDAY, THE 15TH INST., when they will be opened for furnishing the State of Kentucky, ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES, to conform to the following specifications:
They must be of DARK COLOR, not less than fifteen (15) hands high, not under five (5) nor over ten (10) years old, in good order and condition, and free from all blemish or defect, rendering them unfit for service. No mares will be received.

Proposals will be received for ten or more (but not less than ten). The full name and address of the bidder must accompany each proposal. And each bid, to secure consideration must be accompanied by the written guarantee, of a loyal and responsible person as to the loyalty and ability of the bidder, in substance as follows: "We, _____, of the county of _____ and State of _____ do hereby guarantee that _____ is loyal and true to the United States, and is able to fulfill a contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition, herewith filed. And should his proposition be accepted we are prepared and willing to become his sureties by giving good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of said contract."

Proposals must be addressed to S. G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.
And must be endorsed: "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any, or all of said bids that he may deem unreasonable, or which do not conform to the terms of this advertisement.

All Horses thus contracted for will be subject to a rigid inspection and must be delivered at Frankfort, Ky. Where they will be inspected ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

They will be received in lots of ten or more and payment to be made for them, upon the completion of the contract.

S. G. SUDDARTH,
Quartermaster General of Kentucky.
February 9, 1864-1td.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 8th day of February, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Armstrong, G. Leffer, Mrs. Ann.
Bagley, Mrs. L. J. Mobley, Owen.
Buck, W. A. Miller, Harrison.
Briggs, Andrew Noland, G. H.
Burleigh, Capt. Chas.
Crutcher, Miss Martha. Rake, W. J.
Clarke, Miss Jane (cold) Stout, Dr. Jno. B.
Fithian, Maj. Scott, L. H.
Graham, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, Mrs. Betty.
Hadden, Mrs. Helen Wilson, James, S.
Haydon, Mrs. Nancy Wilson, Frank.
Hasseman, Henry Weeklev, A. H.
Jerdane, Wm. H. H. Watts, Miss Rody.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.

Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 5 1/2 P. M.

Feb. 9, 1864-1td.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Harrison county, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of January, 1864, a negro by calling himself JOHN. He is about 30 years of age, weighs about 175 pounds, very bright mulatto, about 6 feet high. Says he belongs to John W. Holaway, of Scott county, Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN BRUCE, J. H. C.
Feb. 6, 1864-1m.

NOTICE.

Crittenden County Court.
J. F. Reynolds, Plaintiff, vs. H's of Rob't. Wilson dec'd et al, Def'ts. } Notice.
The defendants Prissy Edwards and Benjamin Edwards, her husband, are hereby notified that, on the 14TH DAY OF MARCH, 1864, at the Court House in Marion, Crittenden county, Kentucky, (that being County Court day for said county,) I will make a motion in the above entitled case before the judge of said court for the appointment of three Commissioners to lay off and divide the land of Robert Wilson, deceased, among the several heirs entitled thereto; also for the appointment of Commissioners to make deeds of partition among the several heirs interested therein.

J. F. REYNOLDS,
Pen J. W. Bruce, Attorney.
Jan. 26, 1864-4tw.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HEMING & QUINN is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. All accounts with said firm must be settled immediately.

Apply to either party. HEMING & QUINN.
Frankfort, Feb. 1, 1864-2m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

OF OWEN COUNTY LAND.

PURSUANT to a judgment of the Owen Circuit Court, rendered at the last November term, in the suit at equity therein pending, in which E. Hutchings and others are plaintiffs, and Geo. Armstrong and others are defendants, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Owen County, ON MONDAY THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864, at the County Court day for Owen county Kentucky, a tract of land in said county, and on the waters of Mud Lick and Indian Creeks,

CONTAINING 1,576 ACRES,

Being the same land on which defendant Armstrong resides, or lately resided, and embracing a steam saw mill, built by him. It adjoins the lands of Alvin Mitchell, W. H. Lawrence, Thacker's heirs, Morelands, Ellis, and the land known as "Bullitt's Claim."

TERMS.—Sale to be in credits of six, twelve, and eighteen months; purchaser to execute bond, with sufficient security for the price, bearing interest from day of sale, and having the force and effect of a receipt bond.
G. S. LOW,
Jan. 25, 1864-tds. Master Commissioner.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.
On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."
"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUM'D,"
"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. _____, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."
"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."
"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."
"WM. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.
Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. _____, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.
"Dr. John Bull!"
"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and malarious influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

H. W. FOGLE,
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864-6m.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.

December 25, 1863-1td.

Go to Gray & Saffell's and buy your SHOES, LADIES', CHILDREN'S and NEGRO WOMEN'S SHOES, at cost, for a few days.

December 25, 1863-1td.

METCALFE'S REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR MAKES HIGH PRICES SAPONIFIER helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACT'G CO.
Philadelphia—No. 127, Walnut Street.
Pittsburg—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.
Nov. 18, 1863-3m.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

1864.

TWO Terms, of nineteen weeks each, commencing MARCH 7TH, and SEPTEMBER 5TH.

For Catalogue and Circular address JOEL PARKER, Royal Professor, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 23, 1864-S3td.

Stray Notice.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, SCOT: TAKEN up as a stray, by James Glore, living about three miles northwest of Frankfort, on the waters of North Benson, ONE STEER, three years old next Spring, black on the sides, with white face, belly and back, both hind legs white as high as the knees, no other brands or marks perceivable. Appraised to ten dollars by Elijah Glore, a housekeeper of Franklin county, before the undersigned, a trustee of the peace for said county, this 21st day of January, 1864.

G. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.
Jan. 23, 1864-3tw&3tw.

H. W. PITKIN. W. L. P. WIARD. S. W. POPE.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEEDS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER.

311 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

We have always in store a large stock of CLOVER.

TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, AND OTHER KINDS OF SEEDS.

Our stock of IMPLEMENTS embraces nearly everything used by the planter. We have been engaged in the SEED BUSINESS in Louisville for ten years, and believe that we fully understand the wants of the public.

Our ANNUAL ALMANAC and CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS will be forwarded promptly on application.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

Mr. WM. A. GAINES is our authorized Agent in Frankfort, and will keep a complete assortment of our Garden and Flower Seeds on hand. He will also take orders for all kinds of Implements wanted, at Louisville prices, with freight added.

January 11, 1864-2m.

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Rev. J. C. B. B. B.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE



1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864, \$3,002,556 39.

4. THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ETNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

5. 16,000 Less Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

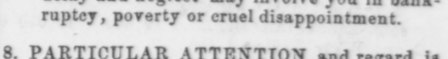
7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864-3m.



JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by

S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 28, 1864.

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.

BENONI MACKLIN, GEO. B. MACKLIN, Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.

N. B. In order that the business of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise) Promises will not be taken for Wheat and Corn.

B. & G. B. MACKLIN, Executors.

Jan. 18, 1864.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

